The Columbian

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HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

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Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
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Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—U. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALBERTSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. HOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McBRIDE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

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Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association.—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association——President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Rupert block, Main st, west of Market. vl-n43

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vl-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v2-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st, below the Post Office. vl-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3-n15

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House. vl-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-43

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. vl-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. vl-n43

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n2

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

E. B. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3-n1

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v4-n3

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. vln43

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. v2-n20

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

E. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vl-n43

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramey building Main street. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vl-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. vl-n4

MISS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts. vl-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vln44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent, Taylor, east end of Main street. vl-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, Main street. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

C. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets. v3-n30

D. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. vl-n43

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron vl-46

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. vl-n43

ROBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. vl-n43

J. K. GIBTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. vl-n44

J. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise, Main st., above West. vl-43

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. vl-n43

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. vl-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing Mill near the railroad. vln43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. vln47

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vln46

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

E. B. RIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-43

G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vln46

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vl-43

S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemlin's alley, rear of American House. vln46

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street. vl-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's Store promptly filled. Best green Western brush used. v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short notice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n21

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at O. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n46

W. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

WM. BARB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

Orangeville Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vl-n47

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vln47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v4-n23

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. vl-n4

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Robbins' Building. v2-n18

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. vln49

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, vln46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. vln45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. vln46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD & BRO., dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n16

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n1

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v2n11

Buck Horn.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT.
Apr. 23, '69-tf Espy, Pa.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10, '68-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each Week. [may 6'70-tf

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each Week. [may 6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A trial is requested.

Apr. 9, '69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr 8'70-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH STREET,

Middle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., South Side,

PHILADELPHIA,

Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of

FANCY FURS

FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my one and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands in Europe, and had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Columbia and adjacent counties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of FANCY FURS, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city. All Furs Warranted. No misrepresentation to effect sales. JOHN FAREIRA.

718 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 4, 1870-3m.

Philadelphia Directory.

EAGLE HOTEL.

227 NORTH THIRD STREET,

R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE

No 249 North Third St.

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

No. 421 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.

January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side.

Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)

Importers and Dealers in

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

No. 231 N. Third Street,

Between Race and Vine Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, } Gen'l Partners.
I. H. WALTER, Special Partner.

je 24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH

BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

No. 203 Market Street,

(Above Fifth,)

PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St

Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

oct. 22, '69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER

WITH

THOMAS CARSON & CO.

WHOLESALE

DEALERS IN HOSIERY,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS & NOTIONS

NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Philadelphia.

June 4, '69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

Orders will receive prompt attention.

may 10, 67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep. 30'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan 4, '67.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES,

FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS,

and all other goods in his line of business. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar. 5, '69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &c.,

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

Give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

E. M. KNORR,

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make boots and shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep 9'70-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

From the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

250,000 PRIME BRICK FOR SALE AT ESPY.

For particulars, address

R. J. MILLARD, Espy.

or T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.

oct 28'70-tf.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

Poetical Selections.

"Mother's Fool."

BY S. P. RUSSELL.

"'Tis plain to me," said a farmer's wife
"Those boys will make their mark in life;
They never were made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college ought to go.
There's Fred, he's little better'n a fool,
But John and Harry must go to school."

"Well, really, wife," quoth farmer Brown
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Fred does more work in a day for me
Than both his brothers do in three.
Book larnin' will never plant one's corn,
Nor mend a rod of broken fence;
For my part, give me common sense."

But his wife was bound the roost to rule,
And John and Harry were sent to school,
While Fred, of course was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind.

Five years at school the students spent;
Then into business each one went,
John learned to play his flute and fiddle,
And parting his hair, of course, in the middle;
While his brother looked rather higher than he,
And hung out a sign, "H. Brown, M. D."

Meanwhile at home their brother Fred
Had taken a notion into his head;
But he quietly trimmed his apple-trees,
And weeded onions and planted peas;
While some how, either by hook or crook,
He managed to read full many a book,
Until at last his father said
He was getting "book larnin'" into his head;
"But for all that," added farmer Brown,
"He's the smartest boy there is in town."

The war broke out, and Captain Fred
A hundred men to the battle led,
And when the Confederate flag came down,
Went marching home as General Brown.
But he went to work on the farm again,
And planted corn and sowed his grain,
Re-shingled his barn and mended the fence,
Till people declared "he had common sense."

Now common sense was very rare,
And the State House needed a portion there;
So the "family dunce" moved into town,
And the people called him Governor Brown,
And his brothers who went to the city school
Came home to live with "mother's fool."

Some One's Servant Girl.

She stood there leaning wearily
Against a window frame,
Her face was patient, sad and sweet,
Her garments coarse and plain;
"Who is she, pray?" I asked a friend,
The red lips gave a curl,
"Really! I do not know her name,
She's some one's servant girl."

Again I saw her on the street
With burden trudging along,
Her face was sweet and patient still,
Amid the jostling throng:
Slowly, but cheerfully she moved,
Guarding with watchful care
A market basket much too large
For her slight hands to bear.

A man, I'd doubt a gentleman,
Went pushing rudely by,
Sweeping the basket from her hands,
But turning not his eye;
For there was no necessity
Amid that busy whirl,
For him to be a gentleman
To some one's servant girl.

Ah! well it is, that God above
Looks in upon the heart,
And never judges any one
By just the outer part;
For if the soul be pure and good,
He will not mind the rest,
Nor question what the garments were
In which the form was dressed.

And, many a man and woman fair,
By fortune reared and fed,
Who will not mingle here below
With those who earn their bread,
When they have passed away from life
Beyond the gates of pearl,
Will meet before their Father's throne,
With many a servant girl.

Denver News.

Miscellaneous.

SWEETS OF MARRIED LIFE.

[London Saturday Review.]

Marriage, which most girls consider the sole aim of their existence and the end of all their anxieties, is often the beginning of a set of troubles which none among them expect, and which, when they come, very few accept with the dignity of patience or the reasonableness of common sense. Hitherto the man has been the suitor, the wooer; it has been his *metier* to make love, to utter extravagant professions, to talk poetry and romance of an eminently unanswerable kind, and to swear that feelings which by the very nature of things it is impossible to maintain at their present state of fever heat will be as lasting as life itself, and never know subsidence or diminution. They believe in the absorption of the man's whole life in the love which at the most cannot be more than a part of his life; they believe that things will go on for ever as they have begun, and that the fire and fervor of passion will never cool down to the more manageable warmth of friendship. And in this belief of theirs lies the rock on which not a few make such pitiful shipwreck of their married happiness. They expect their husbands to remain always lovers. Not lovers only in the best sense, which of course all happy husbands are to the end of time, but lovers as in the old fond, foolish, courting days. They expect a continuance of the romance, the poetry, the exaggeration, the *petits soins*, the microscopic attentions, the absorption of thought and interest, the centralization of his happiness in her society, just as in the days when she was still to be won, or, a little later, when being won, she was new in the wearing. And as we said before, a wife's first trial, and her greatest, is when her husband begins to leave off this kind of fervid love-making, and settles down into the tranquil friend instead.

It is in the nature of most women to require continual assurances, just as it is with children; and very few believe in a love which is not frequently expressed; while the ability to trust in the vital warmth of an affection that has lost its early feverishness is the mark of a higher wisdom than most of them possess. To make them thoroughly happy a man must be always at their feet; and they are jealous of everything—even of his work—that takes him away from them, or gives him occasion for thought and interest outside themselves. They are rarely able to rise to the height of married friendship; and if they belong to a reticent and quiet-going man, a man who says "I love you" once for all, and then contents himself with living a life of loyalty and kindness, and not talking about it—they fret at what they call his coldness, and feel themselves shorn of half their glory and more than half their dues. They refuse to believe in that which is not daily repeated; they want the incense of flattery, the excitement of love-making; and if these desires are not ministered to by their husbands, the danger is that they will get some one else to "understand" them, and feed the sentimentality which dies of inanition in the quiet serenity of home.—Moonlights and a bouquet of the earliest flowers carefully arranged and tenderly presented, and the changing lights on the mountain tops, and the exquisite song of the nightingale—at 2 o'clock in the morning—and all the rest of those vague and suggestive delights which once made the meeting places of souls, and furnished occasion for delicious ravings, become by time and use, and the wearing realities of business and the crowding pressure of anxieties, puerile and annoying to the ordinary Englishman, who is not a poet by nature. "When all the world was young" by reason of his own youth, and the fever of the love making time was on him, he was quite as romantic as his wife. But now he is sobering down; life is fast becoming a very prosaic thing to him; work is taking the place of pleasure, ambition of romance; he pooh-poohs her fond remembrances of by gone follies, and prefers his pipe in the warm library to a station by the open window, watching the sunset because it looks as it did on *that* evening, and shivering with incipient catarrh. All this is very dreadful to her; women, unfortunately for themselves, remaining young and keeping hold much longer than men do.

The first defection of this kind is a pang the young wife never forgets; but she has many more, and yet more bitter ones, when the defection takes a personal shape, and some pretty little attention is carelessly received without its due reward of loving thanks. Perhaps some usual form of caress is omitted in the hurry of the morning's work or some gloomy anticipation of professional trouble makes him oblivious of her presence, or, fretted by her importunate attentions, he buries himself in a book, more to escape being spoken to than for the book's own merits. Many a woman has gone into her own room and had a "good cry" because her husband called her by her baptismal name, and not by some absurd nickname invented in the days of their folly; or, because pressed for time, he hurried out of the house without going through the established formula of leave taking. The lover has merged in the husband; security has taken the place of wooing; and the woman does not take kindly to the transformation. Sometimes she plays a dangerous game, and tries what flirting and other men will do. If her scheme does not answer, and her husband is not made jealous, she is revolted, and holds herself that hardly-used being, a neglected wife. She cannot accept as a compliment the quiet trust which certain cool-headed men of a loyal kind place in their wives; and his tolerance of her flirting manner—which he takes to be manner only, with no evil in it, and with which, though he may not especially like it, he does not interfere—seems to her indifference rather than tolerance. Yet the confidence implied in this forbearance is in point of fact a compliment worth all the *petits soins* ever invented, though this hearty faith is just the thing which annoys her, and which she stigmatizes as neglect. If she were to go far enough she would find out her mistake. But by that time she would have gone too far to profit by her experience.

Nothing is more annoying than that display of affection which some husbands and wives show to each other in society. That familiarity of touch, those half-concealed caresses, those absurd names, that prodigality of endearing epithets, that devoted attention which they flaunt in the face of the public as a kind of challenge to the world at large to come and admire their happiness, is always noticed and laughed at, and sometimes more than laughed at. Yet to some women this parade is the very essence of married happiness and part of their dearest privileges. They believe themselves admired and envied, when they are ridiculed and scoffed at; and they think their husbands are models for other men to copy when they are taken as examples for all to avoid. Men who have any real manliness, however, do not give in to this kind of thing; though there are some, as effeminate and gushing as women themselves, who like this sloppy effusiveness of love, and carry it on into quite old age, fondling the ancient grandmother with gray hair as lavishly as they had fondled the youthful bride, and seeing no want of harmony in calling a withered old dame of sixty and upwards by the pet names by which they had called her when she was a slip of a girl of eighteen. The continuance of love from youth to old age is very lovely, very cheering; but even "John Anderson my Jo" would lose his pathos if Mrs. Anderson had ignored the difference between the raven locks and the snowy brow. This public display of familiar affection is never seen among men who pride themselves on making good lovers; as certain men do—those who have reduced the practice of love-making to an art, a science, and know their lesson to a letter. These men are delightful to women, who like nothing so much as being made love to, as well after marriage as before; but men who take matters quietly, and rely on the good sense of their wives to take matters quietly too, sail round these scientific adorers for both depth and manliness. And if women knew their best interests they would care more for the trust than the science.

All that excess of flattering and petting of which women are so fond becomes a bore to a man if required as part of the daily habit of life. Out in the world as he is, harrassed by anxieties of which she knows nothing, home is emphatically his place of rest, where his wife is his friend who knows his mind, where he may be himself without the fear of offending, and relax the strain that must be kept up out of doors; where he may feel himself safe, understood, and at ease. And some women, and these by no means the coldest or the least loving, are wise enough to understand this need of rest in the man's harder life, and, accepting the quiet of security as part of the conditions of marriage, content themselves with the undemonstrative love into which the fever of passion has subsided. Others fret over it, and make themselves and their husbands wretched because they cannot believe in that which is not forever paraded before their eyes. Yet what kind of home is it for the man if he has to walk as if on eggshells, every moment afraid of wounding the susceptibility of a woman who will take nothing on trust and who has to be continually assured that he still loves her, before she will believe that to-day is as yesterday? Of one thing she may be certain; no wife who understands what is the best kind of marriage demands these continual attentions, which, voluntary offering of the lover, become enforced tribute from the husband. She knows that as a wife, whom it is not necessary to court or flatter, she has a nobler place than that which is expressed by the attentions paid to a mistress. Wifehood, like all assured conditions, does not need to be buttressed up; but a less certain position must be supported from the outside, and an insecure self-respect, an uncertain holding, must be perpetually strengthened and reassured. Women who cannot live happily without being made love to are more like mistresses than wives, and come but badly off in the great struggles of life and the cruel handling of time. Placing all their happiness in things which cannot continue, they let slip that which lies in their hands, and in their desire to retain the romantic position of lovers, lose the sweet security of wives. Perhaps, if they had higher aims in life than those with which they make shift to satisfy themselves, they would not let themselves sink to the level of this folly, and would understand better than they do now the worth of realities as contrasted with appearances. And yet we cannot but pity the poor, weak, craving souls who long so pitifully for the freshness of the morning to continue far into the day and evening, who cling so tenaciously to the fleeting romance of youth. They are taken by the glitter of things—love-making among the rest; and the man who is showiest in his affection, who can express it with most color, and paint it, so to speak, with the minutest touches, is the man whose love seems to them the most intense. They often make the mistake of confounding this show with the substance, of trusting to pictorial expression rather than to solid facts. And they often make the mistake of cloying their husbands with personal half childish caresses which were all very well in the early days, but which become tiresome as time goes on and the gravity of life deepens. And then, when the man either quietly keeps them off or more brusquely repels them, they are hurt and miserable, and think the whole happiness of their lives is dead, and all that makes marriage beautiful at an end. What is to be done to balance things evenly in this unequal world of sex? What, indeed, is to be done at any time to reconcile strength with weakness, and to give each its due? One thing at least is sure. The more thoroughly women learn the true nature of men, the fewer mistakes they will make, and the less unhappiness they will create for themselves; and the more patient men are with the hysterical excitability, the restless craving which nature, for some purpose at present unknown, has made the special temperament of women, the *femmes incomprises* there will be in married homes, and the larger the chance of married happiness. All one's theories of domestic life come down at last to give and take system, to bearing and forbearing, and meeting half way idiosyncrasies which one does not personally share.

The Slanderer.

It has been said of evil speaking of another: "The philosophy which could bear it, we would despise. The religion which can bear it—we dare not despise, but we would be compelled to say, its origin is not of this world."

And so it is. That man never breathed whose heart did not wither under the baneful influence of slander. It is a mean, a cowardly thing. By the aid of philosophy, the face may be smiling though the heart be breaking. The man conscious of rectitude may be too proud to let the world know that the arrow from the bow of the ambushed moral assassin is festering in his bosom, but follow him into his retiracy, and if he be a mere man of the world, you will find him invoking heaven's bitterest ban on the head of the slanderer. If he be a Christian, he will, on bended knee, imitating the example of his Divine Master, "pray for those who despitefully use and persecute" him. Without any exception, slanderers are poltroons. They never pour on the head of the victim the "vials of wrath" unless they are safely in some safe retreat. The slanderer would as soon attempt to scramble up the side of a volcanic mountain amid burning streams of lava, as to face the man he is seeking to injure.

There is another sort of slander—the man who stands by, and knowing the truth, fails to correct the false report. Is he not more guilty than the skulking sneak-thief of character, the prowling miscreant who strives to injure others for his own selfish purposes?

A MARRIED gentleman, every time he met the father of his wife, complained to him of the ugly temper and disposition of his daughter. At last, upon one occasion, becoming weary of the grumblings of his son-in-law, the old gentleman exclaimed: "You are right; she is an impatient jade, and if I hear any more complaints of her I will disinherit her." The husband made no more complaints.

IN Scranton deacons are expelled from church for saying "by thunder."

The Sin of Exaggeration.

There is a fault which does not get itself called by the name of "lie," but which is a dangerous close relation to it, and is the habit of exaggeration. A man hears a thing, true enough in its original shape, but he passes it on with a little addition of his own. The man to whom he passes it adds his touch of exaggeration, until at last the statement is so swollen and distorted as to convey everything but the facts of the case. Like many statements that have gone forth and obtained credence in the world, and yet, though they are in their final state grossly false, and do sore injustice, it is difficult to charge any one with a full grown lie, in the share he has had in propagating the deceit. The result is a sort of accumulative lie made by successive persons contributing a little touch of exaggeration to the story as it came to their hands.

The worst of it is that this mischief is caused by the exercise of a power that is sometimes useful—I mean that creative imaginative power which lends life to a description. A man hears a thing, and then gives it the color of his own thoughts almost unconsciously; yet, I fear, this may produce great, mischievous, perhaps disastrous, results. And who is to blame? Why every one who has a share in the additions which the story or statement has received. See how responsible we may be for the effects of a lie, even when we do not wish to deceive. How careful we should be not to add to what we hear. If we must repeat it, or help circulate it, let us leave it as it came. Let us pass it on scrupulously unchanged, with no twist or increase of our own.

Benefit of Laughter.

Probably there is not the remotest corner or little inlet of the minute blood, vessels (life vessels) of the body that does not feel some wavelet from that great convulsion (hearty laughter) shaking the central man. The blood moves more lively—probably its chemical electric,, or vital condition is distinctly modified—it conveys a different impression to all the organs of the body as it visits them on that particular mystic journey, when the man is laughing, from what it does at other times. And so we doubt not, a good laugh may lengthen a man's life, conveying a distinct stimulus to the vital forces. And the time may come, when physicians, attending more closely than at present they are apt to do, to the innumerable subtle influences which the soul exerts upon its tenement of clay, shall prescribe to a torpid patient, "so many peals of laughter, to be undergone at such a time," just as they now do that far more objectionable prescription, a pill, or an electric or galvanic shock; and shall study the best and most effective method of producing the required effect in each patient.

MAXIMS FOR MERCHANTS.—A short advertisement four times is better than a very long one once. "Brag is a good dog, but Holdfast is better."

"Don't fear to have a small advertisement by the side of a large competing one. The big one can't eat it up.

A prominent advertisement once or twice will be effective, if followed up by a steady card giving your business and address.

If business admits of it, several small advertisements with your name repeated every time, will avail more than the same collected, with your name in only once.

Don't take your sign down in dull times. People read newspapers all times of the year.

There is no instance on record of a well sustained system of judicious advertising failing of success.

When people see a man advertise, they know he is a business man, and his advertising proclaims that he is not above business, but anxious to do it.

TIMID PEOPLE.—It is the habit of some people to laugh at the terror which is experienced by others at the heavy thunder crash, or the flashing lightning. This is both cruel and wicked, since the victim is

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, Nov. 25, 1870.

IF any views we express in the COLUMBIAN are not in accord with those of our readers, the latter are welcome to controvert them in our columns, without other limitation than that they must be written out in a fair hand, be carefully considered, broached in clear, concise and respectful language, and be consistent with good morality and orthodox Democratic sentiment. Expressions of views for the public good, on any legitimate subject, are also invited.

Grant.

It cannot have escaped the recollection of the reading and listening public that during the last Presidential campaign, it was persistently averred that General GRANT was in no way fitted for the office of President of the United States; that neither his mental, moral nor educational standard came up to the requirements of the place; that he had no political knowledge or experience, that all his practice in the public affairs was merely military, and as a consequence his whole administration of the civil affairs of the Government, would be on that basis and utterly destructive of the supremacy of the law.

Less than two years have elapsed, since Grant assumed the office of President; and every charge and prophecy of the Democrats has come true, the Republicans themselves being the judges. From the first day until now, the whole course of General GRANT has been a series of moral and political blunders or meannesses. The appointment to all offices, high and low, has been a new phase of the "Gift Enterprise" business; his disgraceful connection with the "Gold Panic" is no longer denied, even by his friends; his infamous military interference in elections is denounced by every decent journal of all political creeds in the United States; his attempt to cheat private citizens, by a Missouri land grab to his father-in-law Dent, and his impotent malice at being foiled; his notorious patronage of the M'Garrahan claim, in which he is believed to be privately interested; his dismissal of Secretary Cox for attempting to protect his clerks from being blackmailed for political purposes; are but a few of the well proven charges brought against this corrupt, imbecile and horse trooping administration.

If we were to go into an examination of the conduct of our foreign affairs, we should find a much similar catalogue of crimes and blunders. In every case in which it was possible to send a wrong man, or to do a wrong thing, that man has been sent and that thing has been done. We have truckled to England, and then tried to regain valor by bullying Cuba; we have purchased territory from Russia and tried to steal it from Spain; in the European war the President has been first neutral, next for Prussia and now seems to be for France; while Cuban patriots, women and children are being butchered, and Irish political prisoners languish in dungeons, refused the sympathy and assistance of the United States Government. The heart sickens at the recital of the sins of omission and commission of this most detestable administration, and well may the Chicago *Republican* say of the President of its party:

> It has been no uncommon thing for party organs in the United States to accuse Ppresidents of their own party of party offences, uncruth to the party principles, or unfaithfulness to their actual or implied pledges in respect to individuals or policy. It is the common fate of acceding Vice-Presidents to suffer under accusation of party perfidy in general, accompanied, for the sake of emphasis, with suggestions of official malfeasance. But the official career of General GRANT presents a case that is peculiar. He stands charged not so much with unfaithfulness to his party, as official misconduct and personal meanness; and these charges are so well established, so universally believed and so freely enlarged upon, that the organs of his own party even, which speak in his favor or attempt his vindication, are the exception. No American President, taking for it the testimony of the Republican press, was ever more thoroughly despised or deserved it better than the one who now dishonors the highest place in the gift of the people by his tenancy.

JUDGE GEORGE W. WOODWARD is reported to have left Luzerne county in a fit of indignation at his defeat as Judge of the Courts of that county. That Judge WOODWARD does well to be angry is a question; but certainly the people of Luzerne county have not covered themselves with glory in electing to that office a man in no way comparable to the candidate who was defeated.

Judge WOODWARD did well to keep aloof from the slums and stews, into which his competitor is reported to have descended, and where the majority against him was manufactured and secured; and it should have been a matter of pride in all the good citizens to sustain a gentleman who was thus determined to keep the purity of his election above even the taint of suspicion. Not having done so, theirs is the disgrace, and Judge WOODWARD has the proud consciousness of having preserved not only his own personal dignity and propriety; but of also, so far as he was concerned, having kept the high office for which he was a candidate, in that pure atmosphere where Democratic leaders and speakers, and all right-minded men have placed it.

"What will it cost to bring this district in for me?" asked Judge WOODWARD'S competitor. "Five hundred dollars," answered a burly fellow at the bar of the drinking saloon: "Well," was the reply, "here's fifty dollars, and my note for the balance, if the district comes all right." The district came "all right" for the republican candidate. If the story is true, what of a Judge who has done this thing?

CAPTAIN WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, the newly elected Congressman from the Twenty-fourth District, has a run of luck. Since his election he has struck oil in a well he put down near Franklin. The brass band of that place serenaded him upon the event becoming known.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

To attain the height of bliss, as he seems destined to gain that of prosperity, there is but one thing to do—let him take unto himself a wife!

MRS. CROSBY, of Iowa, is not only wife of a justice of the peace, but herself officiates as constable.

Death of Senator Watt

W. W. WATT, State Senator from the First District, died in Philadelphia on Friday last. His death leaves a vacancy which must be filled by a special election to be ordered by the Speaker of the Senate. As the Senate now stands, since his death, there is a tie vote in that body. It becomes therefore a matter of the greatest importance that a Democrat be elected to fill his place, that the balance may be with us and thus a fair apportionment of the State be secured. Mr. WATT was defeated in the fall of 1869 by ALEX. J. DIAMOND, Democrat, but by fraud of the most outrageous and palpable kind Mr. DIAMOND was deprived of his seat. Many of our readers will remember, doubtless, the very exciting contested election case of WATT—DIAMOND. In the election in October last the Republicans had a majority, and only a very earnest and vigorous effort can save the District. Gen. WM. M'CANDLESS has been spoken of as a probable candidate. He carried the District in 1866 by a majority of nearly eighteen hundred votes and would doubtless prove a formidable champion. He is an able and experienced man who would fill the position with ability and we have no doubt but that he can be elected if the contest is conducted with zeal and energy. A majority in the Senate at this time is too important a matter to be trifled with. Whoever may be the candidate let his friends work hard for him and his election is sure. The re-districting of the State is to be made this winter and a majority of one in the Senate means fairness and honesty in doing it. Let the Democrats in the First District look to it that a Democrat is elected. The Republicans can, however, appoint neither Speaker nor officers of the Senate until the election has been held.

The Ring at Work.

To the Editor of the Columbian:—The performances of the combined Radical and sore-head Ring, particularly referred to in my last communication, came off at the April and October elections of the present year, and ought not to pass unnoticed by any person who desires to keep up with the current of local events, and to understand the workings of a corrupt Ring.

At the April election, when Bloomsburg was to receive an organization for the first time, by the choice of local officers, it will be remembered that ELIAS MENDENHALL, a very determined and active Radical, was elected President of the Town Council, by a majority of eleven votes over the Democratic candidate. He was elected by treacherous votes given by sore-head members of the Ring, and holds his place at this moment by virtue of the same. Though the number of nominal Democrats belonging to the Ring is but small yet in a close election district like Bloomsburg, their votes may turn the scale between parties on a majority vote. Fortunately the free vote applies to the election of most of the Town officers, and there is therefore the less opportunity for Ring manipulation of elections, and for the trading and treacherous men of a party to sell out their political friends. In consequence of this fact, the regular Democratic nominees for membership in the Town Council were all elected. Treachery could not defeat them under the plan of fair and honest voting which was tried at the April election for the first time. But as the President of the Council was elected separately, under the old plan of majority voting, it was possible for the nominal Democrats, who belong to the Ring, to cheat and betray the Democratic party in the election of that officer.

It may be here mentioned, that the Ring in the first place, intended to sweep all the town offices, to be chosen at that time, by a combination under the name of a "people's ticket;" (to mislead the honest citizens;) taking good care however to secure *Radical control* in the new council. The meeting to carry out this design was called by a notice printed in the Ring Organ—The Republican Newspaper—and the "People's Ticket," put in nomination by it, was composed so as to insure such control, with CHARLES R. PAXTON, a Radical for President of the Council, who declining to be used in that fashion, his place was supplied by the Ring selecting the present Radical incumbent. Meantime, many good Democrats who had been at first mislead by this movement, stood aloof, and subsequently came in and supported the regular Democratic ticket, thus preventing the predominance and absolute control of the Ring over the Town government for the present year.

So much for the first show of hands by the Ring. A.

Aosta Elected King of Spain.

Raised on the Shields of the Nation—191 *Votes to* 120—*The Proclamation.*

MADRID, Nov. 17.—The Cortes have elected the Duke of AOSTA King of Spain by a vote of 191 against 120. Madrid is animated, but no disorder is reported.

THE PROCLAMATION.

MADRID, Nov. 17.—Several of the deputies who voted against the Duke of AOSTA yesterday, having changed their votes to the affirmative, the Duke has been pronounced King by the President of the Cortes. Salvos of artillery followed the proclamation. Twelve of the blank votes at the election yesterday were given by Carlists.

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN.

The new Spanish sovereign is the second son of VICTOR EMMANUEL, by rank and title Duke of AOSTA, better known as Prince AMADEUS FERDINAND MARIA. He was born in 1845, and, having passed through inferior grades, was colonel of the Lombard Grenadiers and general of brigade in the Austro-Italian campaign of 1866. At the battle of Custozza he led his brigade against the Austrians, and he and his brother, the Crown Prince HUMBERT, greatly distinguished themselves by their bravery, Prince AMADEUS in particular, who was wounded in the chest, and had to be removed from the field. In 1867 Prince AMADEUS married MARY, daughter of Prince POZZO DELLA CISTERNA, the head of a historical Italian family. He is connected, by the marriage of his sister CLOTILDE to Prince NAPOLEON, with the house of BONAPARTE, and by his sister MARIA PIOA, with the reigning King of Portugal, DON LOUIS I. His mother was ADELAIDE, daughter of the Archduke RENIER of Austria.

Harrisburg Correspondence.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 21, 1870.

Mr. Editor:—In my last, I endeavored to expose as briefly as possible, the corruption which now pervades the various branches of the government and certain classes of the community. The first step towards the correction of this demoralizing evil, will be to trace it to its origin and its cause.

The history of all nations teaches, that corruption follows in the wake of wealth and luxury; and no people, in the world, ever progressed more rapidly in the accumulation of individual and national wealth than the people of these United States. In addition to this tendency to a relaxation of public morals, the discovery of gold, in California, in 1848, gave a tremendous impulse to speculation: innumerable Rail Road companies sprang up and applied to the various State Legislatures for charters, claiming privileges calculated to alarm the representatives of the people, who, up to that time, had been taught to view the granting of such privileges as so much power taken from their constituents, to be conferred upon associations likely to act from motives different from those having in view the greatest good of the greatest number. It then became necessary, on the part of the Rail Road applicants to overcome these honest scruples: and they were not slow to imitate the example of the late bank of the United States, that proved itself the first great corrupter, which, by bribes, had debauched eminent public men from the straight path of their official duty.

The impunity with which this traffic in the consciences of men was carried on by the Rail Road operators, soon encouraged other applicants for legislative favors, to follow their example; and most State Legislatures, as well as Congress itself, became open markets where the most iniquitous laws were bought and sold, without regard to the interests of the people or the character of the legislators. To this cause we may, then ascribe, to a great extent, the infamous character acquired by our Legislatures.

The general dissemination of Rail Road stock and bonds; the individual interests of shippers and consignees, and especially *free Rail Road passes*, distributed to the public press, the bench, the bar, the clergy, and to every individual exercising any social influence, effectively closed the lips which might otherwise, have denounced those nefarious transactions; and corruption, unobstructed pursued its stealthy way, until its hideous form finally assumed such vast proportions, that apathy gave place to horror and indignation, and the public mind roused itself to realize the dangers which now threaten the liberties of the people. In connection with this branch of my subject it may further be remarked that, in those States where vast rival Rail Road monopolies have been established, the fierce contests of Rail Road managers for the supremacy, have brought the combatants into the courts, where the Rail Road corruption funds have been bought to bear upon the Judges with as much apparent success as they formerly seduced the recreant representatives of the people. So much for the demoralizing influence exercised over the government by the Rail Roads of the country.

But there is another cause more fatal to public virtue, than even the barefaced corrupt practices of Rail Road operators. Under the State Constitution of 1790, the people of Pennsylvania were restricted to the election of their representatives in Congress and the State Legislature, their Sheriffs and Coroners, and a few other local officers in which they were immediately interested. They were deeply interested in State and Federal legislation and therefore took good care to choose proper men to represent them in the Legislatures of the State and of the Union. Their Judiciary, the guardians of their civil rights and administrators of the law, were, by the Constitution protected, as much as human ingenuity could suggest, from the taint of partizan influences; and their Executive was invested with the power necessary to uphold the dignity and the *sovereignty* of what was then truly called the Keystone State!

But in an evil hour, a few political fanatics, aided by the demagogues of that day, persuaded the people, by raising the deceitful cry of "*popular sovereignty*," to form themselves into a committee of the whole, in permanent session, to manage and control the Executive, Judicial and Representative branches of the State Government, by assuming the election of all the officers of the government.

This popular system, which transformed every private citizen into an active politician, to the detriment of his individual business, soon gave rise to a new class in the community, who, neglecting their legitimate means of living made politics a trade; trafficked in offices; formed combinations and rings and monopolized the power which the amended constitution intended to be exercised by the people! Thus it was, that the appointing power, the faithful exercise of which was of such vast importance to the people, was wrested from the highest Executive officer known to the Constitution, acting under the intimate conviction of his high responsibility, to be transferred, *not to the people*, but to an oligarchy of irresponsible political hacks who soon prostituted their opportunities to the most selfish purposes and the vilest party schemes; and who have made the name of *politician* a by word and a term of common reproach. So much so, that thousands upon thousands of honest, respectable men, have been scared away from any further participation in public affairs!

The truth is, and it must be fearlessly told, that under the Constitution of 1837-38 and its subsequent amendments the people have proved themselves indisposed to accept the performance of the responsible duties imposed upon them by that Constitution: and that, as a consequence, a combination of political knaves usurped the power which the people refused to exercise. From this state of things, it naturally followed that the numerous and ever recurring conflicts between political demagogues for place, frequently diverted the attention of the people *from the great political issues in which they were really interested*, riveting their attention to the inveterate contests of political gladiators to the exclusion of their own interests, and educating them to consider elections more in the light of general free dog fights for the possession of a tempting bone, than as conducing in any way to the public welfare.

The fact is, that any unprejudiced observer must admit that the present Constitution, so far as the pure administration of the government is concerned, is a failure. It asks of the people more of their time and of their attention to be devoted to public concerns than their private interests or their individual knowledge of the characters of political aspirants, will warrant. The result of this Constitutional experiment ever since 1838 has been most calamitous and with other causes heretofore enumerated, threatens the utter subvertion of Representative government. There is but one road which can lead to safety, the people must take the back track. They must return to the Executive of the State a part at least, of the power they have failed to exercise with advantage to themselves. To this effect they must turn a deaf ear to the voice of the demagogues who will not fail to raise the deceptive cry of *popular sovereignty*, that syren song so often raised to fascinate the people to their own ruin. More in my next.

"JUNIUS."

Communication.

That Bridge Question.

MR. EDITOR:—I was pleased to notice an article in your issue of Nov. 18th under the title of "the bridge question," in which the writer sets forth so many facts and handles the question so well that I am loth to differ with him. But in view of the interests of the whole county, and having no particular interest in any of the points or locations named by your correspondent, I am compelled to take exception to locating this much to be desired improvement at or near the Bloomsburg ferry: and will endeavor to show your many intelligent readers that Espy certainly affords greater advantages than any point between Berwick and Catawissa. The ravine south of Espy is of as easy a grade as that of Bloomsburg. After gaining the summit you are more accessible to all points on the south side of the river than at the point opposite Bloomsburg.

The formation of the bank of the river opposite Espy is such as to entirely obviate the necessity of building an abutment, and no embankment will be required on the north bank. The water at this point is very shallow, in fact it will not average more than 18 inches at present; and there is but a very slight current. In addition to the above advantages the bottom of the river is a solid rock from shore to shore. Stones for abutments and piers are close at hand. As to the advantages to be derived by the people on the south side, the first and greatest one is to procure lime for agricultural purposes. Converse with any of the Farmers on the question and they will agree with me. Then no one will deny that Espy is the place.

We will however suppose the bridge to be located at Bloomsburg. A farmer residing between Espy and Lime Ridge on the opposite side of the river, is desirous of procuring some lime; the position from his place of residence to Bloomsburg is four and a half miles. In order to cross the bridge he must necessarily go down on the opposite side and up on this side, which would make a distance of nine miles that he must go with an empty wagon in order to get a load of lime. He must, in order to recross the bridge, go the same route, and therefore the distance that he must travel will be eighteen miles. In case it were located at Espy the distance that he would travel would be but three miles.

There is no inconvenience whatever to the citizens on the opposite side below Bloomsburg in having the bridge at Espy, as they could come up on the opposite side of the river, cross and get to the lime kilns without getting off the route.

Espy is the principal grain market in this county, and as to the lumber trade there is more business than at all the points named in the article of your correspondent. As to the citizens on the north side, what they stand most in need of is a short, easy and direct route to the Lehigh coal fields, and when we come to examine the matter in this light Espy certainly has no rival, as a glance at the map will show. And an improvement in which all of the people are so directly interested should evidently be located at the most convenient and desirable point.

Respectfully Yours,
AGRICOLA.

Greenwood Nov. 20th 1870.

The South Carolina Election.

From the official returns it appears that the Republicans have carried everything before them in South Carolina—Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, all four Congressmen, and an overwhelming majority in the Legislature. SCOTT, the Governor, is re-elected by 33,534 majority, being almost double the majority by which President GRANT carried the State in 1868. A. J. RAMSIER, negro, is elected Lieutenant-Governor; Jos. H. RAINEY, negro, to Congress in the First District; R. C. DELARGE, negro, in the Second; R. B. ELLIOTT, negro, in the Third; and A. I. WALLACE, white Republican, in the Fourth. Eleven out of the thirty-one State Senators and eighty out of the one hundred and twenty-four Representatives, are negroes, and this, added to a negro Lieutenant Governor, negro Secretary of State, negro Justice of the Supreme Court, and three negro Congressmen out of four, gives South Carolina a rather dark political aspect just at present in more senses than one.—*World.*

GOOD SENSE.—The great trouble among American youth is the lack of application and thoroughness in what they undertake. Anything that cannot be learned with superficial study, is given the go-by for something less tedious and irksome. Study and hard labor are looked at from wrong standpoints; and as a consequence, the clerkship ranks are full of unemployed and half-starved young men, and the professions are overflowing with mediocrity, while good mechanics find plenty of work at living prices. The evil spoken of is felt seriously. Those who work at a trade do it in so loose and careless a manner that they are not competent to do the work they promise to do. Among the loudest declaimers for the rights of labor are men and women who can claim no rights that belong to labor well performed.

A Dent Without an Office.

Colonel Fisher has a Last Talk with the Administration on Civil Service Reform—Mr. Dent Applies to be Principal Examiner.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The day before Commissioner FISHER withdrew from the Patent Office, a somewhat amusing, if not significant, interview took place with a man who presented himself as an applicant for appointment.

Colonel FISHER was seated at his table, when a person entered, walking very erect, and seated himself with a pompous air, which of itself was clearly patentable under the rules.

The Commissioner having completed a paper he was endorsing, turned to the stranger, and the following conversation ensued.

Colonel Fisher—Good morning, sir.

Stranger—Good morning, Mr. Commissioner. My name is DENT—brother of General DENT, brother in-law of the President, sir.

Colonel Fisher—Ah.

Stranger—Yes, sir. I've done more for the country and the Republican party than any man in it.

Colonel Fisher—Indeed!

Mr. Dent—Yes, sir. And I am an applicant for the position of Principal Examiner.

Colonel Fisher—As I understand it, sir, the position of Principal Examiner is not open for appointment. It is a place that a man cannot fill without previous training and considerable experience in other departments of the office.

Mr. Dent—But I can assure you, sir, that I am fully qualified for the place. I may say peculiarly qualified for it; and I must be allowed to add, sir, in some respects, quite as well, if not better qualified for it than you yourself are.

Colonel Fisher—The Principal Examiner, sir, must, in order to be efficient, be very thoroughly acquainted with the whole machinery of the office, and the business pending before it, and, even if it were vacant, it should be filled by the promotion of the one next in rank in the order of competency and general merit.

Mr. Dent—As to my qualifications, sir, I repeat they are all that can be needed; and, besides, I have done a great deal for the country, sir, a great deal.

Colonel Fisher—That is possibly true sir; but there is no vacancy of the kind you name. There may be a chance to compete for a Second Assistant Examinership shortly.

Mr. Dent—How much does that pay?

Colonel Fisher—Sixteen hundred dollars.

Mr. Dent—I am doing better than that now; but suppose I should want to try for it, what is necessary?

Colonel Fisher—We always require the recommendation of some one known to be in accord with the administration.

Mr. Dent—I would never ask a member of the House or a Senator to indorse me. I should scorn to have them, sir. Would a letter from General DENT do, sir? I should bring that.

Colonel Fisher—A letter from General GRANT would be a proper indorsement, since he is the administration.

Mr. Dent—Then what?

Colonel Fisher—Then, when there was a vacancy in the place you want, we should send all applicants before a board, and whoever passed the best examination would get the place.

Mr. Dent—Suppose, sir, in that examination I should display qualifications quite equal to your own, or even superior, and such as would fully fit me for your place?

Colonel Fisher—Then, sir, whenever there was a vacancy I should recommend you for it.

Mr. Dent—I have no doubt my examination would so result, sir, and show my qualifications to be equal to your own.

Colonel Fisher—You have the entire advantage of me, sir. Your constant allusions to my qualifications may come from something you know or have cheard of me. I know nothing of you, sir, and have never heard anything before.

Mr. Dent—It seems to be useless to press this conversation further, sir.

Colonel Fisher—I have indicated the only way that an appointment can be secured while I am Commissioner.

With this the pompous gentleman withdrew. Next day he returned and went over the same ground with the Acting Commissioner, and received substantially the same information. Not being satisfied with this he pushed around into another room, where he accosted a gentleman he took to be connected with the Patent Office, and began with a very dignified air:

Are there any Assistant Examiners' positions vacant?

Wag—Yes, sir.

Mr. Dent—I desire to apply for one.

Wag—But who are you, sir?

Mr. Dent—My name is DENT, brother of General DENT—brother-in-law of the President, sir.

Wag—The devil you are! Well, you are just the man we want.

Mr. Dent—How is that, sir?

Wag—You are just the man we want. This is the only department in the government that has not got a DENT in it, and we want you, sir. We must have you. When can you come down?

The pleased expression that had covered Mr. DENT'S countenance at the first intimation that he was wanted gradually faded, as the wag ran on, and just as a company of bystanders broke into a laugh the gentleman who had done so much for the country, and wanted to do more, disappeared in the corridor. H. V. BOYNTON

LAZY BOYS.—An exchange says a lazy boy will make a lazy man as sure as a crooked sapling will make a crooked tree. Who ever saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune to keep up appearances? The mass of thieves, criminals and paupers have come to what they have, by being brought up in idleness. Those who compose the business part of the community—who make our great, useful men—were taught in their boyhood to be industrious. Boys, take those pipes out of your mouth and think of this.

THE importance of one vote was demonstrated at the recent election in Jo. Daviess county, Illinois, where a Radical was elected to the Legislature by one majority.

The Land Grabbers.

The manner in which the Radicals in Congress have voted away the public lands is sufficient to condemn them and ought to hurl them out of power. Before last winter, and within the last ten years, the Radical party gave away to huge corporations 180,000,000 acres. To a single company—the Northern Pacific—47,000,000 acres were given prior to last session and, at the last session, 6,000,000 acres more were added, making 53,000,000 acres. This railroad with its branches has 2,000 miles of line. It gets 26,500 acres for every mile of line that it has.

Now, this land belongs to the people. And when Congress votes it away, they commit a crime against the people as heinous as it would be to reach into the people's pockets and take therefrom the value of these lands in money.

These railroad corporations, to whom these lands are given, are made up of a few wealthy capitalists from the New England States and New York. They are to realize the benefits which will accrue and from the construction of these railroads from the proceeds of these public lands. Why should this be done for the benefit of a few wealthy individuals? Simply because the Radicals have become so corrupt that men of immense wealth and enterprise do not hesitate a moment to attempt the passage of any huge job through Congress. They know that all that is required is sufficient money and the 'roosters' will perform any dirty work that may be required at their hands. So frightful was this effort to get hold of the public lands, that at one time last session, one hundred and seventy bills giving away these lands were upon the Clerk's desk.

It has been the policy of the Government heretofore to grant alternate sections of the lands, lying along these railroads, calculating that the increase in the several sections, owing to the construction of the railroad, would more than pay for the lands given away. But the sharks who are seeking to "gobble up" the whole of the public domain are not satisfied with this. Last winter, they succeeded in passing a bill through the Senate granting an immense number of these reserved sections to one of these mammoth corporations, so that it would thereby own *all the land along the line of its road.* Fortunately this bill did not get through the House, but if the people endorse the conduct of the Radical members of Congress by electing a majority of Radicals to the next Congress, they can expect to see this iniquitous swindle perpetrated.

Take Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. Throw them all into one stretch of territory, and you will not have an area as great as that which Congress has given to these corporations of the public lands. Is it not time that this profligacy were checked?

Now these public lands ought to be held for actual setlers. The working men of the country who desire to settle in the West ought to have the choice of these lands. It is their labor and industry which must improve the soil.

Then, too, the foreigners who flee from the thraldom of kingly power and the curse of land monopolies on the European continent and who, coming here, seek a home in the West, and by their frugality and industry soon acquire comfortable homes and build towns and cities, ought to be encouraged in preference to these corporations which think of nothing but their own interests. The President of the State Labor Union in Kansas, says that the "result of granting large bodies of land to corporations is the curse of Kansas to-day. The lands are held beyond the reach of the poor, and the laboring man is compelled to work upon the railroads to procure food for his family, while the company holds the legal title to the lands on which it was his right to settle and make for himself a home. *The poor want homes*, and will seek them upon the public domain—if the land is given to them to cultivate and produce thereon the means to support themselves and families, and add something to the wealth of the country."

Citizens of Pennsylvania, it is high time that you take into your own hands the 'protection' of your material interests. It is time for you to 'protect' your interest in the public lands from these Radical 'roosters' who are selling you out in Congress continually. Stop this voting away of the public lands by electing Democrats to Congress.—*Valley Spirit.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Bloomsburg Market.

Wheat per bushel	$1.30
Rye "	1.10
Corn old "	90
" new "	70
Oats, "	40
Flour per barrel	9.00
Flaxseed	2.05
Butter	45
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	40
Dried Apples	10
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	12
Hay per ton	16.00
1868—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$32.00
No. 2 "	29.00
Bloom	50

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16.00
Pine " " (one inch)	18.00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15.00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	4.00
" " 2 " "	7.00
Siding " " ft.	8 1/2

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$4.75@5.00
Northwestern extra	5.50
Northwestern family	$6.25@6.75
Rye flour	5.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, p bus	1.30
Southern " "	1.28
Western " "	1.37@1.38
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, p bus	87
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.00
Mixed, "	99@1.00
OATS—p bus	55
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, p bbl	20.50
Mess Beef, "	8.75@9.00
Dressed Hogs, p lb	7@8
Smoked Hams	12@13
Shoulders "	10@10 1/2
Lard, p lb	10@10 1/2
SEEDS—Cloverseed p bus	8@8 1/2
Timothyseed p bus	4.50
Flaxseed "	2.05
CATTLE—Beef Cattle p lb	7 1/2@8.00
Cows, " head	35@75
SHEEP—p lb	5@6
HOGS—p 100 lbs	$12.50@14.50

MARRIAGES.

TRIMLERICE—STINER—On the 17th inst. in Evansville, Columbia county, by Rev. P. H. Rishel, Mr. Jacob Trivelpiece of Orangeville, to Miss Celestia Stiner, of Centre township.

PEIFER—RUPERT—On the 15th inst. by Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Jacob Peifer, to Miss Amanda Rupert, both of Union twp., Schuylkill co.

STAHL—GROWL—On the 15th inst., at the home of the bride, by Rev. P. F. Eyer, Mr. Geo. W. Stahl and Mrs. Amy Growl, both of Mt. Carmel, Northumberland county, Pa.

SHAFFER—MAKELY—On the 3d inst., by Rev. E. A. Sharretts, Mr. Frederick R. Shaffer and Mrs. Catharine Markle, both of Summer Hill.

OHL—BETZ—By the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, on the 17th inst., Mr. Thos. J. Ohl, of Pittsburg, and Miss Sarah M., daughter of John Betz.

SLATE ROOFING,

EVERY VARIETY AT MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS
Box 277. Bloomsburg, Pa.
Mar.19,69-1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ALBERT HUNTER, DEC'D.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Albert Hunter, late of Pine township Columbia county deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to John W. Hunter, of Wetherly, Carbon county, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned, administrator, or to E. H. Little, Esq., at his office in Bloomsburg, without delay.

nov25'70-6w. JOHN W. HUNTER, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF BERNARD DOUGHERTY, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Bernard Dougherty, late of Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Daniel Dougherty, of Conyngham township, Columbia county, Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

nov25'70-6w. DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Administrator.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN, that the Bloom Furnace and Scott Town public school houses, lots and furniture, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, on SATURDAY, the 31st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870, at one o'clock P. M., commencing at the same time the following property, to-wit: One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property; one-fourth in six months from day of sale, with interest on the amount remaining unpaid, and the balance in one year with interest from second payment.

By order of Board.
E. R. IKELER, Secretary.
nov25'70-3w.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD

On and after Nov. 21, 1870, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive	Arrive	Going South. Leave	Leave
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Scranton	9.40	2.15	2.25	7.20
			Leave	
Pittston	9.15	1.50	3.00	7.40
Kingston	8.45	1.25	3.15	7.50
Plymouth	8.40	1.17	3.20	7.55
Shickshinny	7.55	12.30	4.08	8.05
Berwick	7.35	12.04	4.14	8.31
Bloom	6.50	11.35	4.30	9.07
Danville	6.20	11.05	5.10	9.45
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	5.50	10.40	6.40	10.20

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.

D. T. BOUND, sup't.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. and Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to public vendue or outcry at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday Dec. 5th, 1870, the following real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract of land, situate in the township of Locust, Columbia county, Pa., containing about 25 ACRES, more or less, bounded on the north by lands of John Leiby, on the east by public road leading from Bloomsburg to Danville and by lands of Wm. Thomas and on the west by lands of Joseph Thomas, with the appurtenances; also, all that certain tract of land situate in the township and county aforesaid, bounded on the north by lands of Henry Davis, on the east by lands of James Fetterman, on the south by lands of Charles Fetterman, on the west by lands of Silas Hoffman, containing about 1 0 ACRES, more or less on which is erected a FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, frame barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Wesley Perry.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, a certain tract of land, situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, containing about SIX ACRES, bounded on the south by the North Branch Canal, on the west by lands of Joseph Jones, on the north by lands of Stephen Thomas, on the north by land of John Hartman and on the east by land of Stephen Thomas (within which boundary lies a strip of land lying between the canal and the road now running from Briarcreek to other portions of land herein levied upon, belonging to John G. Jacoby now), having thereon erected a GRIST MILL, PLASTER MILL, SAW MILL and MILL HOUSE with the appurtenances, with the right of waterpower of the creek through the land sold by Jacoby to Thomas, reserving, however, to the said Jacoby the right to keep up and repair the races and dams, and to go thereon to repair, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Josiah Thomas.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, one lot of ground, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Ridge Alley and Whiteman's alley, and running thence one hundred and seven feet, three inches along Whiteman's alley, thence at right angles to the same sixty feet, thence parallel to Whiteman's alley, thence along Ridge alley sixty-six feet to the place of beginning, containing seven thousand, seven hundred and one-half square feet, together with the appurtenances. In selling the above described property, for the convenience of purchasers, it will be divided into two lots.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph L. Shannon.

ALSO:

At the same time and place, all that certain house, situate in the town of Bloomsburg, on Third street, south side, and near the western terminus, adjoining lot now occupied by Philip Sleator on the west; said house being about sixteen feet by twenty-six feet, two stories high, on a lot fifty feet front by two hundred and six feet deep or thereabouts.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Peter Lockhood.

MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
nov18'70-3t.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1870, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a valuable

TRACT OF TIMBER LAND,

consisting of Black Oak, White Oak, Yellow Pine, Pitch Pine and Chestnut in large quantities, containing

ABOUT 428 ACRES,

a part of which, when the timber is taken off, will be excellent farm land. The tract will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. There are erected on the premises a

GOOD PLANK DWELLING HOUSE,

and Office, a Frame Stable, with an excellent spring of water near the house; there is also a good water power and a

NEW SAW MILL,

in complete running order, on said premises; situate in Roaringcreek township, adjoining lands of Elizabeth Linville and Daniel Rarig on the west, Gabriel Weary and Jonathan Bachman on the south, the Schuylkill county line and land of Phillip Culp on the east, and lands of H. S. Cox, deceased, and Michael Knittle on the north, said property is now occupied by Wm. G. Linville.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; one-third of the balance on the first day of February, 1871; one-third on the first day of April, 1871; the remaining third on the first day of October, 1871; interest on unpaid purchase money from day of sale. The vendor reserves the right to alter the above terms on day of sale, from date possession will be given, except the dwelling house and stable of which possession will be given on or before the first day of April next. A good and sufficient title will be made.

Lightstreet, Nov. 11-6w. PETER ENT.

COLLECTORS!

Collectors of County rates for 1870, are required to settle the amount of their duplicate during the first week of next court, and, if possible, the county tax also. Those holding duplicates prior to 1868, not yet paid in full are required to settle at the same time, the penalty of 50 cts. The money will be needed to pay bridge contracts, bridge repairs, &c.

WM. G. QUICK,
CYRUS ROBBINS,
H. J. REEDER,
Commiss'rs.

Attest—WM. KNECKBAUM, Clerk.
nov18'70-3t.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Flouring mill, three runs of stone, two runs old stock; French burrs that can not be surpassed for making choice flour. New smut machine and bolts, the

IMPROVED TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

water sufficient to run the whole year, capacity of mill 20,000 to 25,000 bushels per annum; situated in one of the best wheat sections in the State. A large run of custom. Six miles from Danville. Saw mill attached in good order.

55 ACRES OF LAND,

LARGE DWELLING HOUSE with all the necessary out buildings, bearing orchard with choice fruit

The Columbian

Bloomsburg, Friday, Nov. 25, 1870.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., 37 Park Row, and Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 40 Park Row, are our only authorized Advertising Agents in New York.

J. WESTER, No. 50 North 4th Street, COR. WETHERILL & Co., No. 607 Chestnut Street, and FRANKLIN HALL, 611 Chestnut Street, are our only authorized Agents in Philadelphia. tf

LOCAL INFORMATION.—Persons in the various towns and other localities of Columbia county will very much oblige us by transmitting statements of local events whenever occurring in their vicinity. No attention need be paid to the form, or words in which conveyed, as it is only the points of information that are needed. tf.

AMONG the names of many Pennsylvanians reported as having arrived at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, we find those of E. B. BROWER and family of this place.

BRING your buckets or pitchers when you come to the "Oyster Bay" for oysters, but if you forget them JACOBY will loan you something to carry them in; he is accomodating.

IMPROVEMENT.—MILES WILLIAMS, of Orangeville has introduced steam into his tannery. This looks as if the complaints of tanners in various parts of the country, that there is no money in leather, were untrue or else that they do not possess Mr. WILLIAMS' advantages.

IMPORTANT SALE.—We call attention to the Advertisement of the sale of valuable timber land by PETER ENT, to take place, on the premises, on Nov. 30, 1870. The property is in Roaring Creek township, and known as the Linville tract, contains 428 acres and has a new Saw Mill on the premises.

JACOBY gives notice that when the Transparency is not lighted it is on account of wind, and *not* that he is out of oysters. He "still lives" and is never out of the luscious bivalves in this the height of the oyster season.

POULTRY.—Our market is becoming rapidly stocked with poultry of all kinds, a sure sign of the approach of the Holidays. Turkeys, more especially, are unusually liable to sudden death at this season. In fact, as we heard a chap remark the other day, "It is as much as a man's life is worth to be a turkey now."

TO BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—One of the building associations in Wilmington recently lost $1000 by delay in recording a mortgage. The borrower afterwards obtained money from another party to whom he also gave a mortgage, and it being recorded at once, it became the first lien, so that, on the property being sold by the sheriff, it absorbed the entire proceeds.

DR. P. JOHN, of the *North Carolinian* has had presented to him a sweet potato weighing twenty-four pounds! If other things grow in proportion in that favored land, we should say that there would be just one huckleberry to the quart, and that pumpkins—but no, we cannot imagine what a pumpkin would feel called on to do under the circumstances.

DEER—Our exchanges from different parts of the State speak of the large number of deer which are being killed. We have not seen many in our town as yet, but perhaps they may arrive later in the season. We had the pleasure of eating some very fine venison at Wilkes Barre a short time since, and pronounced it, at the time, to be better than tough beef, no matter how you cook it.

WE are informed that the proposed Rolling Mill will not be erected here, at least for the present. We shall greatly regret if it be decided not to build it at all, as if built it would prove of great advantage to the town, not only because numerous workmen would be employed, who would necessarily circulate much money in the place, but because anything in the way of an improvement is an argument in favor of others, evidencing business life and business advantages.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The new time table of the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg Rail Road has been published, and hereafter trains will run as follows: those going North will leave here at 11.35 a. m. and 6.50 p. m.; going South at 9.07 a. m. and 5.40 p. m. It will be observed that there is but little change from the present running time, the principal change being in the down train in the morning, which leaves here an hour earlier.

THE SUSQUEHANNA.—But few of those who live in the valley of the North Branch appreciate its extreme beauty. It is only after traveling in less favored regions, that its loveliness impresses itself fully on the beholder. From Scranton to Northumberland is a panorama of changing scenes of beauty. The broad and winding river, the level meadows and the mountains on either side looking down over all, are elements which but few landscapes possess. Assuredly there is nothing finer of its kind in the country than this valley, and its inhabitants may well rejoice that their lines have been cast in such pleasant places.

GOOD LUCK.—In our last issue we mentioned the theft of a fine gray horse the property of MICHAEL GROVER, of Main township. We are pleased to learn that Mr. GROVER has since recovered the animal, which was found near Numidia. It appears that the horse lost all his shoes and became so lame in consequence that the thief was unable to proceed, except at the slowest gait, and finally turned him loose. Rest and care will soon restore him. It is a pity that some of our farmers could not *accidentally* shoot one of these rascally horse thieves, and hang him up as a recrow for his brethren.

APPLES.—The apple crop this year has proved to be an unusually abundant one both East and West. In New Hampshire the price is fifty cents per bushel with no buyers. In fact so plentiful are they that temporary cider mills are being put up in every direction to work off the superfluous supply. In the Western States there has a large crop been grown and prices are low and falling. Under the circumstances we should fancy that apple pies, dumplings cider and vinegar would be the cheapest food a man could buy—provided of course he could live on the articles. Just think for a moment reader, of the quantity of dried apple pies there will be in the country next year!

MUSIC, Canes, Instruments, &c. always on hand at ALTSTATT'S, Court House Alley.

THERE was a fearful rush at the "Oyster Bay" on Wednesday and Thursday, of families getting oysters for a Thanksgiving dinner. JACOBY disposed of over *fifteen thousand* on those two days. The people are beginning to learn that oysters are cheaper than meat.

R. R. DEATHS.—Any general reader of newspapers must have noticed the large number of deaths by rail road accidents, of late. We have read of a dozen or more within the past two or three days. Nine-tenths of these melancholy affairs are caused by pure carelessness on the part of the persons killed. In most cases the victim was walking on the track, oblivious, apparently, of earthly things, and was struck by the engine. Sometimes an effort is made to drive a team across the track in the face of a rapidly advancing train, and the same sad result ensues. Carelessness on rail roads and carelessness with regard to coal oil lamps fill hundreds of graves, yearly, in this country.

SPORTING PARK.—A number of wealthy gentlemen of New York have purchased about twelve thousand acres of land in Pike county, this State, which it is proposed to use as a hunting ground. The country is admirably adapted to the purpose, containing many fine streams and lakes filled with fish, whilst the woods abound with game of all kinds. A large hotel will be erected for the accommodation of the wives and families of the gentlemen of the Association. The distance from New York is only one hundred miles. The whole idea is a novel one, and will, undoubtedly, prove a success, as the gentlemen interested are well able to carry out their plans.

THE VERY BEST!—In looking into the various stores of our town, we have no where seen as complete an assortment of Fine Groceries as at J. H. MAIZE'S Mammoth Grocery, corner of Main and Iron Streets. Every article in that line which can tickle the palate is to be found on his shelves, and he evidently understands his business in all its branches. His stock of Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, &c. is always kept up, and Provisions are in large supply. Although his store is filled with Goods, many of them expensive, yet his prices cannot be found fault with; they are very reasonable. Politeness is the rule and not the exception is his establishment. Consult your own comfort and your purse and call on him.

SNOW.—We of this town and county have experienced our first taste of winter, in the slight fall of snow which took place a few days since. Now indeed may we bid good-bye to the lovely days of Indian Summer and make ourselves ready for the keen winds and bitter days which will soon be upon us. It has been many years since we have had so perfect an autumn; even the "oldest inhabitant" finds some difficulty in recalling to his mind a similar one. Snow has fallen in other places, in Philadelphia to the depth of half an inch, and in Altoona to the depth of five inches. On Saturday ice formed in New York city three inches thick. "Old winter is coming again alack," so make ready for him, and when he arrives, above all things, remember the poor.

THE DROUGHT.—The scarcity of water is beginning to be felt severely and the need of a heavy rain is very apparent. Many wells and springs are dry, even those which are known as "never failing."

In some places, up the river, farmers have been compelled to take their horses and cattle more than a mile, to the river. The coal works are seriously inconvenienced, and a few have been compelled to stop, there not being enough water to supply the boilers. We will probably have rain before long as it is scarcely possible that winter will set in without it.

Since writing the above the predicted rains have come and housekeepers, farmers, the beasts of the field, and for what we know, the fowls of the air rejoice thereat greatly. As the old almanacs would say, after these rains are over, "look out for cold weather."

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—On Tuesday last, a vulcanizer, used by Dr. H. C. HOWER, dentist, of this place, in the manufacture of artificial teeth, having been allowed to remain too long on the stove, suddenly exploded with terrific violence, making an utter wreck of the stove, pipe, &c., besides smashing most of the window glass of the room. The vulcanizer being of iron and very solidly put together, offered great resistance to the gases which caused the explosion, and produced a report like that of a small cannon. The top of the vulcanizer imbedded itself in the ceiling above. Fortunately no one was present in the room at the time or loss of life might have ensued. For some time there was danger of a serious fire, but by prompt efforts the flames were extinguished. The stove is not worth as much as it was. There were two sets of teeth in the vulcanizer at the time, but the Doctor says he does not care much about them, in fact he has not time to look for them, as they might be in the next township.

HIGH HEELED BOOTS.—No fashion has ever been in vogue so calculated to distort and deform the foot. Of course a lady who adopts this fashion can never acquire a graceful carriage or walk, and the "Grecian Bend," if not assumed becomes a necessity. A writer says "The shape of the foot is soon destroyed and the improper elevation of the heel of necessity causes the other parts of the foot—for instance, the arch and the approach to the toes—to suffer great distortion and diminishes their natural strength and their working powers. Those bones of the feet which act conjunctively with the higher parts of the leg, which run up to the calf, &c., must also suffer; and it would be well if the votaries of these high heeled boots would bear in remembrance that while they are priding themselves on the graceful attitude they are launched into air, they are also simultaneously wearing away and destroying the elegant contour of the ankle, and that incomparable roundness of calf. And the mischief stops not here. Their whole figure is to a greater or less extent tarred, spoiled, and obliterated.

Good solid jewelry for pretty Christmas presents, at HENRY ZUPPINGER'S.

FUNNY.—There are certain things which most men and women are positive that they can do, without any manner of doubt. Nine women out of ten, young women of course we mean, believe that they can bake good bread and make good coffee, when in truth there are about five out of a hundred who can do either. Five men out of ten think they know all about a horse, whereas the one remaining out of the ten is the one who does. About *eleven* men out of ten (outside of the profession) *know* that they can edit a paper—"easiest work in the world for a man with any brains, sir, nothing to do but write a certain amount daily; all you have to do is to keep your head clear." If some of these gentlemen could be put forcibly in possession of a newspaper and made to edit it for a month or two, they would have their eyes opened most wonderfully wide. They would learn that to sit at a desk quietly and write pretty editorials, bears about the same proportion to the whole duty of an editor, as a bolt in the single tree of a carriage does to the entire vehicle. They would learn that work never ceases in a printing office; that constant watchfulness and care alone bring success; that a steady drain on the brains of the editor is the rule; and that in addition, the head of the establishment has to bear philosophically more grumbling, abuse, and advice, for less pay, than any other professional man would dream of. In short, they would find that an editor is a hard worked man, a much abused man and in most cases a mighty poorly paid one.

DUTIES OF INNKEEPERS.—The following head notes of the case of Houser *vs.* Tully, from Adams county, lately decided by our Supreme Court, may give useful information as to the duties and obligations of inkeepers to their guests:

"Tully went to Houser's inn and purchased liquor, &c., and gave money for safe-keeping to one in the bar-room, as to whom there was evidence that he was bar keeper. The money was lost. The Court properly instructed the jury that if Tully was a guest, and gave his money to the bar keeper, one acting in a capacity from which authority to receive the money on the credit of the house might be inferred, he could recover if the money was intrusted to him on the credit of the inn; if Tully was not a guest, or intrusted the money on the individual credit of the innkeeper, he could not recover. An innkeeper extends a general invitation to travelers and receives a reward for his hospitality, from which result corresponding duties, one being to protect the property of his guests. An innkeeper is bound to take all possible care of the goods, money and baggage of his guests deposited in his house or entrusted to his family or servants, and is responsible for their acts and the acts of other guests. An innkeeper is bound to provide honest servants and to exercise an exact vigilance over all persons coming into his house as guests or otherwise. An innkeeper is bound to pay for goods stolen in his house from a guest; unless stolen by the servant or companion of the guest. In case of a loss at an inn, the innkeeper is liable although sick or absent. An innkeeper is not liable for the loss or embezzlement of his guest's money when he does not deposit it on the security of the inn, but entrusts it to another guest, or inmate in whom he reposes his confidence.

LOCAL NOTICES.

You can buy a Gold Medal Cook Stove at the Orangeville Stove Store for eighteen dollars, and all other kinds at the same rate. n47-2t.*

WE advise our friends to buy Singer Sewing Machines at the principal office of the Singer Company, 1106 Chestnut Street. They are sold on terms that place them within the reach of all. *

500,000 Singer Sewing Machines are now in use, and more of them are now being sold every day than of any other. The reason of this is that they are the simplest and best. On easy terms at 1106 Chestnut street. *

COLUMBUS Male and Female Academy—Fall Term commences November 20th, 1870. Tuition $4.00 to $10.00. For additional particulars address

REV. DR. KILGORE, Principal.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned on subscription, advertising or job work, are requested to call and settle the same before or during December Court C. B. BROCKWAY.

n15-4w.

ENTERPRISING.—E. M. KNORR is still replenishing and adding to his excellent stock of Boots, Shoes and Gums, and is rapidly selling them cheap for cash. He is also now fully prepared to make boots and shoes to order, and to do mending and cobbling as fast as it comes in.

BAD PRACTICE.—You might as well expect to relieve and cure an inflamed eye by dusting irritating powders into it, as to expect to subdue and cure Catarrh (which is an inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air passages in the head) by the use of irritating snuffs or strong, caustic solutions. Dr. SAGE'S Catarrh Remedy cures Catarrh by its mild, soothing action, which subdues the inflammation and restores the natural secretion of the mucous follicles. The proprietor offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. Sent by mail on receipt of sixty cents. Sold by druggists. Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., 133 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y. *

THE SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE PATENT.—One of the Singer sewing machine patents expires next Friday, and the refusal to extend it is officially announced to-day. The Commissioner of Patents states, however, that the refusal does not throw the right to make the Singer sewing machines open to the public, as there are a number of other patents having several years yet to run, which protect the Singer Manufacturing Company in the exclusive right to manufacture their machines. Several of the existing patents do not expire until 1877, and one of them, the Commissioner states, covers substantially the same points as the one that expires next Friday.—*From the New York Times of Nov. 3d.*

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A furnishing store in this City advertises a new style of cravat as "the latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the *outside* of that organ, but a fashion for the *inside* has just come up which is twice as popular. *Somebody* has found out that Schiedam Schnapps improve soda water, and *everybody* acquiesces in the arrangement. Although somewhat conservative by nature, we are not opposed to progress, and conceiving it our solemn duty, as a public journalist, to ascertain whether Schnapps Soda Water was a proper thing to be recommended to our subscribers, we tried it. The result may be stated in a few words. The mixture is good to take, and if our stomach is like stomachs in general it is congenial to that part of the human organization. Finally, and to conclude, "it touches the right spot."—*Sunday Courier.*

NEW FIRM, new improvements and new prices at Orangeville Foundry. Mr. JACOB TRIVLEPIECE having purchased the interest of CHARLES W. LOWE, in the Orangeville Foundry and Agricultural works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & Co. See advertisement in another column. n46 3t*

Office of J. B. DOBBINS,
426 North Eighth St., Philada.

Dobbins VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

A color and dressing that will not burn the hair or injure the head.

It does not produce a color mechanically, as the poisonous preparations do.

It gradually restores the hair to its original color and lustre, by supplying new life and vigor.

It causes a luxuriant growth of soft, fine hair.

The best and safest article ever offered.

Clean and Pure. No sediment. Sold everywhere.

ASK FOR DOBBINS'.

nov11'70-6m.

LIST OF CAUSES FOR TRIAL AT DECEMBER TERM 1870, COMMENCING DECEMBER 5, 1870.

FIRST WEEK.

Clark, 1 Freeze.	Edward McCall, et. al.	vs John Sweeney
Hakes, 2	William Longenberger et. al	vs Hugh W. McReynolds, et. al.
Knorr, 3 Little.	Susan Gilham,	vs Deborah Dean's adm'r.
Freeze, 4 Clark.	Jacob Michael,	vs Samuel C. Krickbaum.
Kahler, 5 Clark.	Charles R. Green,	vs Peter Schug.
Freeze, 6 Ikeler.	William Creasy,	vs Samuel Sweppenheiser.
Little, 7 Kahler.	Reuben H. King,	vs Elisha B Pursel.
Clark, 8 Freeze.	L. Herdic's, use,	vs B. H. Creveling, et. al.
Whitmoyer, 9 Freeze.	Alexander Colley	vs Almas Cole.
Clark, 10 Kahler.	Monroe Brundage	vs Elisha B. Pursel.
Brockway, 11 Clark.	Michael Grover	vs H. S. Marr.
Clark & Brockway 12 Little.	Peter Schug,	vs Charles Lee.
Brockway, 13 Whitmoyer.	David Lewis, guardian,	vs Collins Sutliff's adm'r.
Marr Brothers, 14 Freeze.	Continental Coal Co.	vs Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.

SECOND WEEK.

Freeze, 15 Jackson.	David J. Waller,	vs John M. Stackhouse,
Clark, 16 Freeze.	Thomas Hughes' use,	vs Wesley Ruckel.
Howell, 17 Freeze.	M. T. Howe, et. al.	vs Jesse W. Merrill.
Whitmoyer, Brockway & Thompson, 18	Frederick Hossler,	vs Gideon G. Hossler, et. al.
Miller, 19 Ikeler.	John Jacous,	vs G. L. Johnson.
Brockway, 20 Little.	W. B. Kline, et. al.	vs Abraham Moore, et. al.
Clark & Little, 21 Baldy & Jackson,	E. J. & U. P. McHenry,	vs Joseph R. Evans.
Whitmoyer, 22 Freeze.	James Masters,	vs A. J. Fine.
L'Velle, 23 Little.	Thacher & Co. et. al.	vs. Wm. Goodman,
Baldy, 24 Clark & Freeze,	Wm. M. Martin, et. ux.	vs Timothy Ragan et. al.
Clark, 25 Knorr.	George Hower's executor,	vs David R. Hower
26 Freeze.	James ness,	vs Collins Sutliff's adm'rs.
27 Jackson.	C. D. Fowler,	vs Reuben Miller.
Little, 28 Clark.	Daniel F. Seybert,	vs William Shaffer
Clark, 29 Little,	William Shaffer,	vs Daniel F. Seybert,
Freeze, 30 Little.	Robert Gorell,	vs Barney McBrearty, et.al.
Whitmoyer, 31 Brockway.	David Beaver,	vs Martin Gaughen,
Robison, 32 Baldy.	Charles H. Wilhelm et. al.	vs Michael Woods,
Rhodes, 33 Brockway.	Daniel Rhodes,	vs William Tyson
Freeze, 34 Wolverton.	Michael Grover's use,	vs Savage & Bright,
Freeze, 35 Wolverton.	Michael Grover's use,	vs Savage & Bright,
36	Joseph Miller,	vs N. L. Campbell.
Barkley, 37 Clark.	Thomas Fry,	vs William Coleman.
38 Miller.	C. S. Fowler,	vs George Kinley.
39 Jackson.	Sharpless & Harman,	vs Charles D. Fowler
Butler, 40 Ikeler.	Melchiah Miller adm'r.	vs Elias Giger.
Howell, 41 Little.	C. S. Fowler,	vs Jesse D. Rice.
Jackson, 42 Freeze.	C. B. Bowman, et. al,	vs Manassa Bowman, et. al.
Jackson, 43 Little.	Peter Hayman's use,	vs Jacob Shaffer, et. al.
Abbott, 44 Freeze.	Bramhall & Co.	vs McNinch & Shumat.
Jackson, 45 Freeze,	Harvey C. Hess,	vs Samuel Creasy, adm'r.
Barkley, 46 Whitmoyer.	Noah Mouser's use,	vs George Strouser.
47 Whitmoyer.	Shultz & Funston,	vs Alfred Irwine,
Clark & Freeze.	Wm. A. Kline,	vs James V. Gillaspy,
Barkley & Ikeler.	Kline & McHenry,	vs J. Richards & Co.
49	John Turner,	vs Daniel Snyder.
Freeze, 50 Little.	James V. Gillaspy,	vs W. A. Kline.
Ikeler & Barkley, 51 Clark & Freeze.	Isaiah Yeager,	vs D. R. Johnson.
Clark, 52 Whitmoyer.	John Kromer,	vs D. F. Seybert.
Thompson, 53 Little.	Joseph S. Kline,	vs Charles Howard.
53½	Catharine Abbott,	vs William Abbott,
Whitmoyer, 54 Brockway.	Isaac Ervin,	vs Philip Ort, et. al.
Clark, 55 Brockway.	J. J. Richardson & Co.	vs Eckert Jacobs.
Clark, 56 Barkley.	West Branch Insurance Co.	vs Thomas Trench,
Clark, 57 Little.	Wm. E. Sterner,	vs Harmon A. Kramer,
Clark, 58 Ikeler.	John Gray,	vs Sanderson Hagenbuch.
59 Little.	Lewis J. Adams,	vs Fishingcreek School District
Buckalew & Barkley, 60	William A. Case,	vs Murray, Wirlack & Randall,
Howell, 61 Little.	Moses Coffman, et. al,	vs The North British & Mercantile Insurance Co,
Hughes, 62 Ryan.	Murray, Wirlack & Randall,	vs The Imperial Fire Ins. Co.
Hughes, 63 Ryan.		

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. Widow of Josiah H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
3. Widow of Lewis Dietterich, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.
4. Widow of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Pine township, deceased.
5. Widow of Frederick Laubach, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
6. Widow of James Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
7. Widow of George Rupp, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1870.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. William Elwell, President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming, and the Hon. Jacob Ent and Isaac S. Monroe Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 6th day of September in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 5th day of December next, to continue two weeks.

Notice is hereby given, to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said county of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 5th day of Dec., with their records, inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 28th day of Oct. in the year [L. S.] of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and in the ninety-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America. MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1870.

WIDOW'S APPRAISEMENTS.

The following appraisements of real and personal property set apart to widows of decedents, have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, under the Rules of Court, and will be presented for absolute confirmation, to the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, in and for said county, on Wednesday, the 7th day of December, 1870, at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, unless exceptions to such confirmations are previously filed, of which all persons interested in said estates will take notice:

1. Widow of Henry Yost, late of Locust township, deceased.
2. Widow of Josiah H. Furman, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.
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4. Widow of Thomas Stackhouse, late of Pine township, deceased.
5. Widow of Frederick Laubach, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
6. Widow of James Hess, late of Sugarloaf township, deceased.
7. Widow of George Rupp, late of Roaringcreek township, deceased.

W. H. JACOBY, Register.

Register's Office, Bloomsburg, Nov. 4, 1870.

FOR FRESH OYSTERS GO TO JACOBY'S OYSTER BAY

PRIVATE SALE

—OF—

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a farm situate in Locust township, Columbia county, about 1 mile from the old Esther furnace containing

SIXTY-ONE & A HALF ACRES.

whereon is erected a good dwelling house, a large new barn and other necessary out buildings,

A GOOD APPLE ORCHARD

of choice fruit, and a never failing spring of water at the door with a spring house. About two-thirds of the land is cleared and in good state of cultivation.

For further information apply to John L. Hurst, Locust township, Col., co., or W. W. Hurst, Danville, Montour co., Pa.

Possession given on the first day of April 187 oct27-3mos. W. W. HURST.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the Penna. Polytechnic and Anatomical Museum 1235 Chestnut St., three doors above Twelfth, Philadelphia, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered. These lectures will be forwarded on receipt of 25 cents by addressing the Secretary of the Pennsylvania POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 1235 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. jan7-1y.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

COURT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JURY LIST.

GRAND JURORS.
FOR DECEMBER TERM, 1870.

Beaver—John Shuman, Joseph Sheerman.
Benton—Richard Stiles, John J. McHenry.
Berwick—Abner Welsh, Jr.
Bloom—W. Scott Conner, James Sterner.
Catawissa—W. F. John, Samuel Kosteubauder.
Centre—Hiram Wilmire, George K. Hess.
Centralia Bor.—Jonathan Hoagland.
Conyngham—Aaron Person.
Fishingcreek—Philip Appleman.
Locust—Daniel Morris.
Maine—Daniel Unpy.
Mifflin—Thomas K. Hess.
Mt. Pleasant—Gabriel Everett, William Miller.
Mifflinville Bor.—Samuel Lazarus, Jr.
Orange—Cyrus McHenry, Joseph A. Henry.
Sugarloaf—John Kitchen.

TRAVERSE JURORS.
DECEMBER TERM, 1870. FIRST WEEK.

Beaver—Samuel Sungessel,
Benton—Paul Klinger.
Bloom—John B. Casey, John McReynolds, Daniel W. Johnson, Isaac S. Kuhn, John K. Girton, John Smith.
Briarcreek—Joseph E. Eck.
Berwick—John Vought, Adrian Van Houten.
Centre—George Conner.
Centralia Bor.—Martin Cain.
Fishingcreek—Hugh McBride, Adam Bellas, Greenwood—George W. Ikeler, A. P. Young, John Parker, John W. Gillaspie.
Jackson—Jacob Rantz, John McHenry.
Locust—Alfred Marks, Henry Kline.
Mifflin—Henry Nuss, William V. Brown.
Mt. Pleasant—John M. White, Jacob Rester.
Orange—Archibald Patterson, Wm. P. White, Samuel Henry, Joseph C. Hughes.
Roaringcreek—John Mowrer, Charles Dyer, Charles Eck,
Scott—Harvey Creveling,
Sugarloaf—Alvin Harvey.

SECOND WEEK.

Beaver—Abraham Rice.
Benton—Lowry McHenry, Joel Roberts.
Berwick—William V. Parmer.
Bloom—Frederick Widmeyer.
Centre—Edward Hartman, Stephen McEwen, Daniel Bower, John Stiner.
Conyngham—Richard Thornton, John Laughlin.
Centralia Bor.—Jeremiah O'Conner.
Fishingcreek—Alfred Preston, Joseph Ruckle, Joseph Coleman.
Greenwood—Joseph E. Eves, Caleb F. Moore, Isaac A. Dewitt, Parvin Eves.
Jackson—Wilson Albertson.
Locust—Reuben Krick, Lewis Leo.
Maine—John T. Shuman.
Mifflin—John J. Barizell, Charles Masteller, Samuel Nuss.
Madison—Robert M. Johnson.
Mt. Pleasant—John Osman.
Moutour—Isaiah Deitterich.
Orange—James Eves, David Achenbach.
Pine—Enoch Fox.
Roaringcreek—Jefferson Winterteen.
Scott—Thomas W. Edgar.
Sugarloaf—Jacob Fritz, William Stephens.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale a FARM situate in Orange township, Columbia county, CONTAINING SEVENTY-SIX ACRES, all improved land, and under good cultivation, whereon are erected a

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

a new FRAME BANK BARN, and other necessary outbuildings, two good Apple Orchards with a variety of other choice fruit, and a never failing fountain of running water at the door. For terms, conditions, &c., apply to the undersigned. D. E. HAYMAN.

Orange township, Nov. 4, 1870-1m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator, etc., of Balzer Essick, late of Madison township, in said county, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1870, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Madison township, Columbia county, bounded by land of Samuel Holdren on the north, Mrs. Lydia Essick on the east, and other lands of Balzer Essick on the south,

CONTAINING FOURTEEN ACRES,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent., at the confirmation of the sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

WILLIAM MCBRIDE, Madison, Nov. 4, 1870-4t. Administrator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOBER, 1870.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX-CORD
IS NOW THE
ONLY

Thread put up for the American market which is

SIX-CORD IN ALL NUMBERS,
From No. 8 to No. 100 inclusive,

FOR HAND AND MACHINE.

TRAVELERS

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., Cash Assets, January 1, 1870, $1,000,000. Grants LIFE and ENDOWMENT Policies of all approved forms. Ample security, low rates. Also insures against ACCIDENTS causing death or total disability. Policies written by the year or month. Has paid $700 per day for Six Years in benefits to policy-holders.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.—The leading Agricultural Monthly of the United States; containing 24 quarto pages; is recommended to farmers everywhere as a thoroughly reliable and well illustrated Agricultural and Horticultural Journal. It is largely made up of original matter, and devoted to Stock Raising, Grain Growing, the Dairy, Orchard, Vegetable and Market Gardening, Grazing, Rearing and Fattening Animals, a Veterinary Department, &c. Price $1.50 per annum, in advance. Sample copies supplied on application. Liberal terms to Agents and Canvassers, with show-bills furnished on application to PASCHALL MORRIS, Editor and Proprietor, 10 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia.

HOMES, HEALTH, HAPPINESS.

HOW TO BE OBTAINED FOR Five Dollars PLANTATIONS, FARMS, VILLA SITES AND TOWN LOTS, at THE GREAT PREMIUM LAND SALE, Aiken, S. C. The "Saratoga of the South," 48 hours from N. Y. The most delightful climate in the world. Free from the rigors of Northern winters, exempt from Throat Diseases. Vineyards and orchards in full bearing. For descriptive pamphlet, address, with Stamp, J. C. DERBY, Augusta, Ga.

$225 A Week Salary!—Young men wanted as local and traveling salesmen. Address with stamp, R. H. WALKER, 34 Park Row, N. Y.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Prizes cashed and information furnished by GEORGE UPHAM, Providence, R. I.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

BY sending 3 cts., with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer No. 28, Fultonville, N. Y.

HORRIBLE.—I suffered with catarrh thirty years, and was cured in six weeks by a simple remedy, and will send the receipt, free of charge, to all afflicted. T. J. MEAD, Drawer 59, Syracuse, N. Y.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—Fifteen Minutes' Private Conversation with Married Ladies by one of their number. Sent free for two stamps. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

A CARD.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *free of charge*. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. nov4'70-tf.

THOSE WHO ARE SICK, OR AFflicted with any chronic difficulty, should without delay write for Dr. Hamilton's New Treatise, sent free to any address.

R. LEONIDAS HAMILTON, M. D.
oct28'70-tf. P. O. Box 4,954. New York City.

GRAND EXPOSITION.

FOR THE FASHIONABLE WORLD
COMPLIMENTS OF MRS. M. A. BINDER.

No. 1101, N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

FASHIONS FOR THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1870, Wholesale and Retail,

which Paris and the first manufactories supply.

Dresses, Mantles, Cloaks and Costumes for Ladies and Children.

A special department of plain and elegantly trimmed patterns, of the latest Parisian and English styles, at $6 per dozen.

If you want a handsomely-fitting, well-made suit, at short notice, go to Mrs. Binder's for tasteful trimmings and dainty stitches. Mourning, Traveling and Wedding outfits, Walking and Fancy Costumes.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, ORNAMENTS,

comprising the latest Paris novelties in black and colored Fringes, Gimps, Ruches, Loops, Flowers, Gloves, Bridal Wreaths, Veils, Ribbons new shades in Velvet, Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, sashes, Neckties,

MADE UP LACE GOODS—GRAND DUCHESSE LACE FOR DRESS TRIMMING.

Pointe Applique, Valenciennes, Hamburg Edgings, and insertions, Black Guipure and Thread Lace, in the finest and moderate in price.

CHOICE INDIAN ORNAMENTS.

Furs, Birds, Mats, Cushions, Moccheits, Cases and Fancy Goods, selected by Mrs. Binder at Niagara.

Elegant line of White Jet Goods, in sets, Breastpins, Earrings, Necklaces and Bracelets especially fine of French Jet Sets, Coral and French Gold Sets, Charms, Sleeve Buttons, Chains, &c., which for price or variety in style, cannot be surpassed.

Parties visiting our city are respectfully invited to examine.

Plaiting and Goffering, Cutting and Fitting. Also, a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught. Patterns cut to any size or express, on receipt of the Union.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
N. W. corner Eleventh and Chestnut Sts., Phila.
oct 5-3m.

NEW FIRM AT ORANGEVILLE

IRON FOUNDRY AND AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN PLOWS AND THRESHING MACHINES.

MR. JACOB TRIVLEPIECE having purchased the interest of CHARLES W. LOWE in the above named works, the business will be continued under the firm name of WILLIAM SCHUYLER & CO. Having discovered several improvements in the plows manufactured by them, they have altered and improved them, and added some entire new patterns. They will call the attention of the farming community to the fact that for an all-round plow, adapted to the public, being both practical mechanics, and having their work all done under their own supervision, they guarantee their work superior in material and finish to any heretofore offered. Dealers should not be out of any other agricultural implements until they have examined our Manufactory. Farmers should try our pl

AGRICULTURAL & DOMESTIC.

Book Farming.

There was a farmer once who hesitated not to hurl all manner of invectives against book farming, and those who consulted books for advice. By long experience and practical observation, he had become quite successful in the culture of grapes and trees. His fields were clean and fair, and highly productive. His trees were vigorous, well adjusted, and profitable.

In conversation with a friend, he related his experience, entering into the minutest details, sometimes becoming quite eloquent when describing his victories over the enemies which infest them.

"My knowledge," he said, "was gained by dint of application, by actual experience and hard labor. It was none of your book knowledge, written by men who know nothing about farming."

"Well," said his friend, "if all this valuable information, gained by assiduous labor and observation of so many years, and which you have so clearly described, were written out and published, which would you have a young and inexperienced man do, take this as he finds it from your pen, or go through the same tedious process that you have gone through with, including all the vexations and losses?"

The question puzzled him, and he was silent for a moment, but was obliged to confess, after all, there was much that was valuable in books, because combining and relating the results and experience of practical cultivators.

Do not condemn book farming. You may criticise certain books very severely, because written by ignorant theoretical hands; but there is always good wheat as well as abundant chaff. So there are many good books as well as poor ones. The time may come when a single hint from a book or paper may save your farm or orchard, or add to your wealth, by telling you how to increase your crops.—*Farmers Club.*

Grapevines on Trees.

The *Rural New Yorker* contains a selected paragraph from a Cincinnati journal, where a correspondent claims that he has succeeded admirably in getting "an abundant yield of grapes" by letting the vines run over his trees, "just where they like, and climb higher and higher as they please," &c. No doubt begets "an abundance of grapes." We did so too when we tried this plan; but they became "poorer and poorer" with every successive year, and "higher and higher" from the ground, until they became difficult and dangerous to pick, and utterly worthless when they *were* picked. We fancy this correspondent is without a palate—many persons are—and with him a grape is a grape all the same, though scarcely fit for the hogs; but if he expects to convince others that this lazy, do-nothing way of raising grapes or any other crop will be imitated by anybody of more sense than himself—and we should say there are still a few left—why he is at least *liable* to be disappointed. Five-and-twenty years ago we tried the Isabella, Catawba and Howell grape after this miserable fashion, and the result was, we had plenty of grapes but certainly none fit for the genus *homo.—Germantown Telegraph.*

Washing Fine Laces.

Hearth and Home tells us how to wash fine laces as follows:

Take a common wine bottle, and cover it as tightly and smoothly as you can with the cut-off leg of a soft strong stocking, securing it firmly above and below. This is a "permanent institution," which may do service for future laces innumerable. Then winding your soiled collar or strip of lace smoothly around the covered bottle, you proceed, with a fine needle and thread, to sew carefully all around its outer edge, catching each individul loop to the stocking net. This done, you have only to move the bottle up and down in a pailful of hot soap suds, occasionally rubbing the soiled portions lightly with a soft sponge. When the lace is clean, rinse it by pouring clear hot water upon the bottle; then apply a very, very weak solution of gum arabic, and stand the bottle in the sunshine. When it is perfectly dry, you may rip off the laces. They will probably not need pressing; but if they do, you need only leave them for a few hours between the lower fly leaves of a heavy book. No hot iron should touch them—though, in case of haste, they may be laid on flannel between a few thicknesses of fine soft muslin, and so ironed.

THE American Stock Journal gives the following directions for "training a horse to stand." Take your horse on the barn floor and throw a strap over his back and fasten it to his right fore foot; lead him along and say "whoa," at the same time pull down the strap, which throws him on three feet and makes him stop suddenly. This is the best way known to teach "whoa," though you can put on the war bridle, and say "whoa," and give him a sharp jerk that will stop him about as soon as the strap to his foot. Then put him in harness, with the foot strap, as directed, and drive him up to the door. The moment he undertakes to move take his foot and say "whoa." Get in your carriage and get out again; rattle the thills, make all the noise getting in and out you can; give him to understand, by snatching his forefoot each time he moves, that he must stand until you tell him to go: and after a few times you can put the whole family in the carriage and he won't stir out of his tracks.

UNHEALTHINESS OF FEATHERS.—The reason of feathers being so unhealthy to sleep on is because they are very poor conductors of heat, and consequently keep the skin overheated, debilitating it, preventing the full performance of its functions, and rendering the person more liable to colds. Not only this, but the functions of the skin being impaired, the liver, kidneys, and lungs have to do extra duty, and are liable to become diseased in consequence. Another objection to feathers is, that there is a decomposition of animal matter going on all the time, and they absorb and retain the emanations from the body to such an extent, that they soon become too filthy for even common decency.

THE true gentleman is always modest. He is more ready to obtain the opinions of others than to parade his own.

Miscellaneous.

SOMETHING NEW!

The undersigned would hereby give notice that he has just completed A FIRST CLASS REARSE, and that he has the facilities for carrying on the business of UNDERTAKING in all its branches

IN CITY STYLE.

He has engaged experienced persons who will take charge of the bodies of the deceased as soon as they "shuffle of this mortal coil," and attend to washing them, shaving, dressing, &c. Shrouds furnished also to order. At much expense he has also procured an

IRON ICE BOX,

in which bodies can be preserved in a cleanly and dry condition. Carriages furnished for funeral occasions. In short, he is prepared to take charge of a corpse immediately after death, and save friends and relatives all further trouble in regard to it.

He also carries on the business of

CABINET MAKING

Upholstering in all its branches, repairing furniture, reseating cane bottomed chairs, &c., &c. Place of business on Iron Street, below Main.

ROBERT ROAN,

Bloomsburg, July 22, 1870-tf.

SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED,

THE GREAT BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

These Instruments have been before the public for nearly Thirty years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unprecedented pre-eminence* which pronounces them unequalled. Their

TONE

combines great power, sweetness and fine singing quality, as well as great purity of Intonation, and sweetness throughout the entire scale. Their

TOUCH

is pliant and elastic, and entirely free from the stiffness found in so many Pianoes

IN WORKMANSHIP

they are unequalled, using none but the very best *seasoned material*, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep continually an immense stock of lumber, &c., on hand.

☞ All our *Square Pianoes* have our New Improved OVERSTRUNG SCALE and the *Agraffe Treble.*

☞ We would call special attention to our late improvements in *GRAND PIANOS* and *SQUARE GRANDS;* PATENTED AUG. 14, 1866, which bring the Piano nearer perfection than has yet been attained.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR 5 YEARS,

We have made arrangements for the *Sole Wholesale Agency* for the most celebrated PARLOR ORGANS and MELODEONS, which we offer Wholesale and Retail, at Lowest Factory Prices.

WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,

oct28'75-6m Baltimore, Md.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind Bleeding Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sole by all Druggists.

VIA FUGA.

De Bing's Via Fuga is the pure jfices of Barks Herbs, Roots, and Berries, for

CONSUMPTION.

Inflammation of the Lungs; all Liver, Kidney, and Bladder diseases, organic Weakness, Female Affections, General Debility, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs in Male and Female, producing Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Gravel, Dropsy and Scrotula, which most generally terminate in Consumptive Decline. It purifies and enriches the Blood, the Biliary, Glandular and Secretive System; Corrects and Strengthens the Nervous and Muscular forces; it acts like a charm on weak nervous, and debilitated females, both young and old. None should be without it. Sold everywhere. LABORATORY—142 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. [aug5'70-1y.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN,

EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP,

STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice.

R. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors

Mar.19,'69-tf.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG,

and intermediate points. Goods forwarded with care and dispatch and at low rates.

Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's. 811 Market Street. For full particulars, apply to

JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor,

Aug. 20,'69-tf. R. Depot, Bloomsburg, Pa

A Body and Mind Disease.

Such is dyspepsia. The stomach and the brain are too intimately allied for the one to suffer without the other, so that dispepsia and despondency are inseparable. It may be added, too, that irritation of the stomach is almost invariably accompanied by irritation of the temper.

The invigorating and tranquillizing operation of Hostetter's Bitters is most powerfully developed in cases of indigestion. The first effect of this agreeable tonic is comforting and encouraging. A mild glow pervades the system, the chronic uneasiness in the region of the stomach is lessened, and the nervous restlessness which characterizes the disease is abated. This improvement is not transient. It is not succeeded by the return of the old symptoms with superadded force, as is always the case when unmedicated stimulants are given for the complaint. Each dose seems to impart a permanent accession of healthful invigoration. But this is not all. The aperient and antibilious properties o the preparation are scarcely secondary in import ance to its tonic virtues. If there is an overflow of bile the secretion is soon brought within proper limits, and if the biliary organ is inert and torpid it is toned and regulated. The effect upon the discharging organs is equally salutary, and in cases of constipation the cathartic action is just sufficient to produce the desired result gradually and without pain. The bitters also promote healthy evaporation from the surface which is particularly desirable at this season when sudden spells of raw, unpleasant weather are apt to check the natural perspiration and produce congestion of the liver, coughs, and colds. *The best safeguard against all diseases is bodily vigor*, and this the great Vegetable Restorative essentially promotes. [nov4'70-1m.

NEW COAL YARD.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and Columbia county, that they keep all the different numbers of stove coal and selected lump coal for smithing purposes, on their wharf, adjoining M'Kelvy, Neal & Co's Furnace; with a good pair of Buffalo scales on the wharf, to weigh coal, hay, and straw Likewise a horse and wagon, to deliver coal to those who desire it. As they purchase a large amount of coal, they intend to keep a superior article, and sell at the very lowest prices. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. J. W. HENDERSHOT,

AUGUSTUS MASON.

THE undersigned will take in exchange for Coal and Groceries, the following named articles:—Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Lard, Ham, Shoulder, and Side meat, Butter Eggs, Hay, &c., at the highest cash prices, at his Grocery Store, adjoining their coal yard,

J. W. HENDERSHOT,

oomsburg Mar. 19,'69-1y.

oct15 '70-3m.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, '68 tf

NOVEMBER.

WHAT HON. THAD STEVENS THOUGHT ABOUT MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Mr. William Lambert, First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., the following: "At the capture of New Orleans, I was wounded in the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but a bad sore broke out near my ankle. Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the nature of my trouble, told me about MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, saying, 'it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw. I use it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have it sent to you.' The result fully justified the high opinion of Mr. Stevens regarding your Bitters, for it's use was followed by a perfect cure." Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle. [nov4'70-1m.

Patent Medicines.

THE KIDNEYS.

The Kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.,' the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs, Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.: the Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT, OR RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed, and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz.: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca, when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, Scanty Secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase in color, or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and it is taken by men, women, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent Physicians experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and, some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. MCCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia,

Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.

Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, United States Court.

Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Judge, Philadelphia.

Hon. W. A. PORTER, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.

Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, California.

Hon. E. BANKS Auditor General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's Take no other, PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

NONE ARE GENUINE

UNLESS DONE UP IN

STEEL-ENGRAVED WRAPPER,

with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

jly'70-1y

Periodicals.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains 16 folio pages of the size of HARPER'S WEEKLY, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Notices of the Press.

HARPER'S BAZAR contains, beside pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of HARPER'S BAZAR is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation N. Y.*

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Vols. I., II., and III. of HARPER'S BAZAR, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

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Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of HARPER'S is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent Americans who do not know that HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. HARPER'S is edited. There is not a Magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of HARPER'S.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

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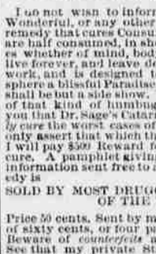

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